



Royal College
of Physicians



British Orthopaedic
Association

BCS

British Geriatrics Society
Improving healthcare
for older people

Your hip fracture

All about your hip fracture,
and what to expect on the
road to recovery



About this guide

This guide is for patients who have fractured their hip, as well as their families and carers. It explains what a hip fracture is and provides key information about how you will be cared for, both before and after your operation. There's also space for you to make notes about your care.

This leaflet was co-produced by members of the Falls and Fragility Fracture Audit Programme* (FFFAP)'s Patient and Carer Panel† who work in partnership with clinicians and the programme team at the Royal College of Physicians‡ (RCP).

* www.rcplondon.ac.uk/projects/falls-and-fragility-fracture-audit-programme-fffap

† www.rcplondon.ac.uk/projects/outputs/patient-panel

‡ www.rcplondon.ac.uk

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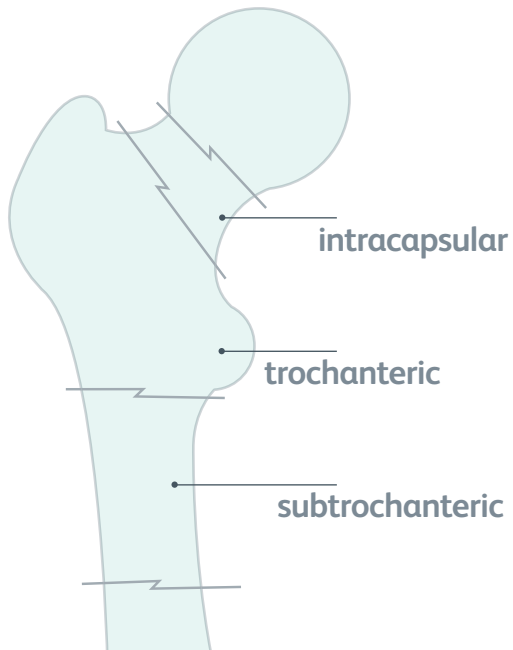


Introduction

What is a hip fracture?

Your hip is a ball and socket joint at the top of your thigh bone where it meets your pelvis. A hip fracture is a break in this joint and is sometimes described as a 'fractured neck of femur' or 'fracture of the proximal femur'.

Areas of the femur where different types of fracture commonly occur:



What causes a hip fracture?

You may have had a fall.

Falls are common in older people, and one in three people over 65 will fall each year.*

Your bones may not be as strong as they used to be.

Bone is strong and doesn't usually break with a simple fall. As we get older, however, our bones become weaker. Osteoporosis and other bone diseases can also make your bones weaker. This means that a fall even from standing height can cause a fracture.

Pain relief

A fractured hip can be painful, so you'll be offered painkillers to keep you as comfortable as possible. For some people, regular pain relief such as paracetamol is enough to keep their pain under control, but most people find they need stronger painkillers.

Stronger painkillers may help to relieve your pain, but they can also cause side effects such as constipation and still may not allow you to move around comfortably in bed. Another option is an injection in the groin called a 'nerve block' which can be very effective in reducing pain and has fewer side effects.

Important: It's normal to feel some pain and discomfort *after* hip fracture surgery as well as *before*, but with good pain relief, you should be able to get up and start moving straight away. Speak to one of the nurses if you feel your pain is stopping you from moving.

* www.nhs.uk/conditions/Falls

Treating your hip fracture

Like the majority of people who break their hip, you'll probably need to have an operation so that you can move again in comfort and begin your journey to recovery. If you have an undisplaced femoral neck fracture, however, and are in good health, you may not need to have surgery.

Important: Occasionally, some patients aren't well enough for surgery and the surgeon will decide to wait until their health has improved before repairing their hip.

Your operation

The type of operation you have will depend on where your hip is broken and will be one of the following:

- Surgery to replace all or part of your hip
- Surgery to fix your fracture with a plate
- Surgery to fix your fracture with screws
- Surgery to fix your fracture with a rod inside your thigh bone.

If you have any questions about your treatment, please don't hesitate to speak to one of the staff.

Recovering from a hip fracture

Frequently
asked questions



1 What can be done if I have memory problems?

If you had a problem with your memory before you broke your hip, you may find that it gets worse for a while after your operation, so please let staff know as soon as possible.

Surgery and medication can also cause some people to experience a condition known as delirium, which is a state of mental confusion. Delirium often starts suddenly and can be frightening, but usually improves when the condition causing it gets better.

You may find the NHS Scotland Think Delirium (<https://tinyurl.com/r1bnru3>) leaflet helpful. If you're unable to access this leaflet online please ask a member of staff if they can print a copy for you.

Notes

2 Apart from my surgeon, who else will be caring for me?

While you're in hospital, you'll be cared for by a team of people including surgeons, anaesthetists, geriatricians, nurses and physiotherapists.

The person leading the team will normally be a geriatrician – a doctor who specialises in the care of older patients, especially if they have a frailty syndrome* or other health problems. Your geriatrician will make sure you're as fit as possible before and after your operation.

Some geriatricians are also specialists in the care of older people who have broken their hip and are called 'orthogeriatricians'.

Notes

* Frailty is a distinctive health state related to the ageing process in which multiple body systems gradually lose their in-built reserves.
www.bgs.org.uk/resources/introduction-to-frailty

3 When will I have surgery?

It is unpleasant and uncomfortable to be confined to bed with a hip fracture, so the sooner you have surgery, the sooner you'll be able to start moving and walking again. Providing you're well enough for surgery, the operation to repair your hip should take place on the day of your admission to hospital, or on the following day.

Notes

4 When will I be able to eat and drink normally again?

You won't be able to have any food or drink (known as 'nil by mouth') for a few hours before your surgery. Once you've had your operation, however, it's very important that you eat well and drink lots of fluids, as food and drink are key to making a good recovery from your hip fracture and surgery.

Notes



5 What if I find it difficult to eat or drink?

If you're unable to move around in bed and get into a comfortable sitting position at mealtimes, staff will be happy to assist you. Do let staff know if you find eating and drinking difficult at any time. Your family and friends may also be able to help you at mealtimes, so speak to staff to see if this is possible.

Notes

6 How soon after surgery will I get out of bed and start physiotherapy?

The aim of your operation is to allow you to get up and put weight on your hip straight away, usually the day after your surgery. You may have some pain and discomfort to start with, and may also feel weaker than usual. This is perfectly normal and should improve as you continue to recover. Pain relief will also make getting up and moving around easier.

Getting back on your feet again, regular moving in bed and pressure-relieving mattresses and cushions will also help you avoid developing pressure sores while you're less mobile than usual.

Notes

7 What can I do if I am having problems with my bladder?

Problems with bladder control can occur when you're in hospital recovering from hip fracture surgery. For example, you may find:

- you need to get to a toilet quickly
- it's difficult for you to pass urine
- you feel the need to pass urine very often
- you experience leakage of urine.

If you have any of these symptoms, or any other problems with your bladder, be sure to let the staff on the ward know.

If you already had problems with your bladder before breaking your hip, even if your symptoms haven't got any worse while you've been in hospital, it's still worth mentioning this to staff to see if anything can be done to improve or solve them. If you still have problems with your bladder at the point you are discharged from hospital, staff can arrange for you to have a follow-up appointment at home.

Notes





10 Can anything be done to strengthen my bones?

Most people who suffer a hip fracture will have osteoporosis, which means their bones have become weaker. While losing bone is a normal part of ageing, bone loss in people with osteoporosis happens much faster than normal, leading to an increased risk of broken bones.

Treatment is available for osteoporosis in the form of tablets, drips or injections that strengthen your bones and reduce the risk of you having more fractures.

Important: If you're prescribed bone-strengthening treatment, you need to continue your treatment over a number of years to protect against further fractures. Unfortunately, without this treatment, one in five people will have another hip fracture.



Sometimes people with osteoporosis are also prescribed calcium and vitamin D supplements. There are many different types of drug treatments and more information about these can be found on the Royal Osteoporosis Society website [theros.org.uk](https://www.theros.org.uk)

A bone density (DXA) scan can help doctors to decide if you need this treatment.

Notes

12 Will I need to attend an outpatient appointment after I leave hospital?

In the past, people who had a hip fracture needed to attend a follow-up appointment at an orthopaedic clinic. Today, surgical repair of hip fractures is so successful that, for most patients, this is no longer necessary.

However, your hospital may contact you by phone or letter after 4 weeks and again after 4 months, to check on your progress after surgery and rehabilitation. They will also want to make sure that you're continuing to take any bone-strengthening treatment you started after your hip fracture. Making time for this telephone call is really important to ensure your recovery is progressing as it should and to help local services deliver good standards of care.

Notes



What is the National Hip Fracture Database?

In 2007 orthopaedic surgeons, geriatricians and nurses worked together to set up the National Hip Fracture Database (NHFD) to collect information about hip fracture care in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. It is now part of the Falls and Fragility Fracture Audit Programme (FFFAP) at the Royal College of Physicians (RCP).

The NHFD team monitors the management of hip fracture care and aims to help services improve the care provided.

Online reports are provided so that hospital staff can monitor their own progress with meeting standards for good care throughout the year.

The NHFD releases an annual report describing each hospital's performance. To find out more, visit: www.nhfd.co.uk.

If you have any questions or feedback on this leaflet please contact us at: nhfd@rcplondon.ac.uk.

Please note: the doctors and nurses looking after you in hospital will collect information on your care. This is shared securely with the team at the RCP under a specific legal provision from the Confidentiality Advisory Group. Only anonymous data are shared and analysed.

What are the national guidelines for hip fracture?

The NHFD seeks to promote the standards of care which the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) published in its guideline: *Hip fracture: management* (www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg124) in 2011 and updated in 2017.

Find out more at: www.nice.org.uk

Useful organisations

Royal Osteoporosis Society

A UK-wide charity dedicated to improving the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of osteoporosis.

Visit: <https://theros.org.uk>

Age UK

A charity for older people, giving help, information and advice.

Visit: www.ageuk.org.uk

Carers Trust

Working to improve support, services and recognition for carers.

Visit: <https://carers.org>

Carers UK

Expert advice, information and support for carers.

Visit: www.carersuk.org



The Falls and Fragility Fracture Audit Programme (FFFAP) includes a suite of linked national clinical audits to drive improvements in care.

It is managed by the Royal College of Physicians.

- > National Hip Fracture Database (NHFD)
- > Fracture Liaison Service Database (FLS-DB)
- > National Audit of Inpatient Falls (NAIF)

www.rcplondon.ac.uk/fffap

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